The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER 1851. [No. 30.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

The Benares Magazine.

No. XXVII., —— JUNE, 1851.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1851. [No. 30.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.—The parliamentary year was brought to a close on Friday the 8th ultimo, when Her Majesty prorogued her Parliament in person, and relieved the rulers of a "multitude of nations" of the work of legislation. Great Britain can afford to give her legislators a longer vacation than any other European nation. The half of time, or much less if well employed, is surely long enough to keep that constitutional engine in repair, which all the world regards as perfect. Shattered governments, who build up schemes and then demolish them, may work out all their days in planning constitutions; but Britain is not so scarce of law and justice as to make her draw on parliamentary time at the rate of twenty shillings in the pound. With her, judicious management and well-conceived repair is all that 's needed; keeping up rather than making up, but keeping pace of course; adapting the machinery to the fabric, and conforming it to altered times and circumstances.

The past session will long stand out as a vitally important one: it is worthy of the "*Annus mirabilis.*" The event which gives it character, and stamps it as an epoch in the history of the country, is that whereby the supremacy of the Crown, and the independence of the nation, has been vindicated against the Roman aggression. This vindication of our national Protestantism is a point of fundamental consequence. It acts as a fresh coating of anti-Popish wash to the somewhat faded Protestantism of English walls. The whole movement has revived the Protestantism of Britain, and called into action an amount of right principle and right feeling which few believed to have any existence in these degenerate days. One of the many useful lessons which the instructive history of the measure has thoroughly taught the nation, is to form juster estimates of what in future may be looked for from the men and factions it has so fully developed.

The present state of parties makes it wise to look to the future. An appeal to the country, in one shape or other, must ere long be made. The country is blessed with a Premier (we do not speak politically), who, rather than abandon legislation upon a matter which endangered the grand distinctive feature of our nationality, proved himself ready to abandon his position. But that Premier holds his office, not because *he can* lead the Commons, but because *no other can*. To whose hands, other than Lord John's, the great constitutional changes demanded by the country are to be entrusted, it is difficult to conjecture. The Premier must be one prepared to grant that extension of the franchise which is now inevitable—to add a codicil to the Reform Bill; prepared to withdraw Irish endowments from Popery, even if, in order to it is necessary to withdraw them from every other of religion; prepared to revise, if not to abolish, come Tax; and prepared, in the general burdens of the country, to give much more consideration to industry and much less to vested property.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Act, though the law of the land, is disobeyed and trampled under foot. On Tuesday the 19th ultimo, an aggregate meeting of Roman Catholics was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, which commits them to make the authority of the Pope supreme over the authority of the Queen, in regard to the territory of the United Kingdom, by means of popular agitation and foreign force. In accepting the invitation sent them to this meeting, Dr. Cullen and Dr. M'Hale sign themselves by the illegal titles of "+ Paul, Archbishop, Primate of all Ireland," and "+ John, Archbishop of Tuam." Dr. Cahill, Principal of the seminary at Londonderry, has published an address to the people of Ireland, which faithfully displays the passions animating the Romish priesthood:—

"But, fellow-countrymen, England shall not have everything her own way; we are now forming a society such as has never been seen in Ireland before. It will be a society fairly embodying the mind and the heart and the service of every man, woman, and child in the kingdom, and we shall live and die in defence of the decision of this new and glorious and, with the blessing of God, successful association. Depend upon it that England has sapped her own foundation. Depend upon it that France is not settled, and that France owes England a grudge which never will or can be forgiven. There is not one Frenchman, or one Frenchwoman, or one French child who would not dance with frantic joy at the glorious idea of having an opportunity before they die of burying their eager swords and plunging their crimsoned French steel in the inmost heart of every man bearing the hated name of Englishman. Therefore keep up your courage, and wait your opportunity in a strictly legal attitude, and England will very soon be in your power. We shall now demand perfect equality with our oppressors; we shall demand the complete annihilation of the temporalities of the Protestant Church; and I tell you we shall have all England at our back; we shall have the moral support of Europe, and of the civilized world."

The meeting in Dublin was an open manifestation of defiance of the law by Dr. Wiseman and his associates. It was not an Irish thing; it was a Papal demonstration. The spirit and purposes of despotism and Jesuitism were just as present in it as in the dungeons of the Inquisition. The real meaning of it is, that it was an encouraging signal to universal despotism, and a disloyal defiance to the constitutional Protestantism of the British Crown and people.

There is reason to fear that the disputes occasioned by the Titles Bill will revive the old animosities between the Protestants and Papists of Ireland, and lead to a cruel religious war. The sovereign balm of Ireland is the Gospel; she is stretching forth her hands for it; and various evangelical denominations of Christians in England and Scotland, as well as the Presbyterians of Ulster, are engaged in sending it. Common education is greatly on

the increase in Ireland. The Seventeenth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland (for the year 1850) has been printed, by order of the House of Commons.

The Commissioners report that at the close of the year 1850, the number of schools in operation was 4,547, and of pupils on the rolls 511,239,—showing an increase in the schools in operation of 226, and an increase in the attendance of children of 30,616, as compared with 1840—the number being in that year 480,623. In addition to the 4,547 schools in operation, there are 160 schools not yet in operation, towards which, at various times, the Commissioners made building grants, involving liabilities to the extent of £2,982 4*s* 7*d*. When these 160 schools are in operation, they will afford accommodation to 15,343 additional pupils. The number of schools struck off the roll. The number of national schools and the number of children has increased from 789 schools and 107,042 pupils, in 1833, to 4,547 schools and 511,239 pupils in 1850. The average attendance of pupils is 112 to each school. The number of applications for grants to new schools in 1850 was 424 to 287 of these the Commissioners promised the requisite assistance either for buildings or for salaries and books. The total amount of salaries paid to national teachers in 1850 was £66,964, being an increase, as compared with 1849, of £6,567. The amount paid to monitors was £1.339. The total number of teachers employed in 1850 was 4,636, *viz.*, 3,244 males, and 1,392 females. The teachers trained during the year were 272, *viz.*, 214 Roman Catholics, 15 Protestants, 41 Presbyterians, and 2 Dissenters.

Scotland, as ever, is quiet and happy. Her loyalty was all alive in prospect of another visit of Her Majesty, who was about to run up and enjoy a short rustication at Balmoral. The "gude wives" of Aberdeenshire will be happy to see "Mistress Albert" again. Scottish Protestantism was being animated and electrified by the eloquence of Father Gavazzi, who had visited Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was to go next to Aberdeen. The country-people are speculating on the Pope and papal politics to the best of their information. The following conversation took place between a countryman and a citizen :—

Countryman. "What news, Saunders, you that see the papers ; is the Pope gawn to gang to war for the Parliament passing the Titles Bill, as they ca' it."

Citizen. "There is nae word o' that, but it 's said the De'il has been shot at Pisa."

Countryman. "The De'il shot!—the Pope, poor man, will lose his bread, the French 'ill need to pension him, as weel as protect him frae thae wild chields, Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Father Gavazzi."

THE CONTINENT : FRANCE.—The London *Record* makes the following remarks on the increasing influence of the Jesuits in France :—

"The increasing influence of the Jesuits in France is forcibly exhibited in the recent conviction of two booksellers in Paris, for selling one of M. Roussel's admirable tracts. All those tracts are pointed and effective, but they never exceed the proper bounds of religious controversy. They are as fair and reasonable discussions of the point of difference between Romanists and Protestants as Mr. Hobart Seymour's Mornings with the Jesuits, or Dr. Cumming's Lectures. Yet, for merely selling some of these tracts in the ordinary way of trade, two of the Paris booksellers are now actually in prison. And this is a city where "Liberty and Equality" is the inscription on every church, chapel, and public building. The secret cause of all this is Jesuit intrigues. They have told the present Government of France,—"We will be for you, if you will be for us. We can direct the minds of the people by means of the confessional ; and we will so direct them in your favor if you will show kindness to the Church." And, believing in the strength and influence of the priesthood, the present French Government is evidently becoming their tool. The same game is being played in other countries, and even in Protestant ones. The Government of Prussia is now told,—"We are the only men who can save you from democracy and socialism : but if we are to support you, you must support us." In this way the intrigues of the Jesuits are being successfully carried on in all parts of Europe, and it is only in a superintending eye and arm that we can trust for defeating and overruling such artful machinations."

It is perhaps their influence which renders the Government so hostile to the freedom of the press. Popery and the freedom of the press are quite incompatible. The London *Spectator* says :—

"France is not at this moment the paradise of editors. In the beginning of the week no fewer than those gentlemen were inmates of the Conciergerie, and was expected to join them on Thursday. The different treat experienced by newspaper editors in France and in England owing less to difference in the laws of the two countries, or in th conduct of the individuals concerned, than to the temper of the public. England may be said to have had, since the civil wars of the seventeenth century, such a newspaper press as France has had only since her first revolution. England has had more time to learn the extent and nature of newspaper influence, and the best means of checking its excess or abuse, than France. England is therefore less nervously apprehensive of that influence, and less ready to resort to coercion. It is not long indeed that even England has been so judicious, as those persons can witness whose memories carry them back to the period of the Regency and the first years of George the Fourth. France, too, will learn in time that silent contempt is in most cases the best way of dealing with mischievous and unquiet spirits, and that hard words seldom break bones."

The same hostility to the press characteriss the Government of Austria. The following is from the *Athenæum* :—

"The statesmen of Vienna have at length completed their crusade against the press. All the liberties achieved in 1848 have been finally withdrawn. A single stroke of the pen has abolished —so far as Governments can do it—all right of thought, speech, and writing, in the East of Europe. Whenever an Austrian journal shall contain any matter—news, leaders, or reports—which in the view of the police may have a tendency adverse to the throne, to the unity and integrity of the empire, to religion, to morals, to the fundamental principles of society, or to the maintenance of public peace and order, the Stadtholder of the district where such publication exists may, after two warnings, suppress the same for the space of three months. A longer or a total suppression may be pronounced by the ministerial council. There is no appeal from the decision of the Stadtholder. Henceforth the native press in Austria cases to be national ; it is solely ministerial. The new press law is equally arbitrary and tyrannical with regard to foreign papers and books. These latter are entirely at the mercy of the Minister of the Interior,—or rather at the mercy of every petty official connected with his bureau, or with the police. To justify these subordinate agents in confiscating a work, it is not necessary that its title should be found in the prohibited list : the new decree stating formally that "the constituted authorities are under obligation to seize on all prohibited foreign publications, and on all publications having similar contents." The intelligence of police agents is to apply this very comprehensive test to all the intellectual works passing from the rest of Europe into a large part of Germany, Northern Italy, and the whole of Hungary ! The consequences involve what would be farce, but for the melancholy tendency of all this. Aristotle's Politics have been stopped at an Austrian custom-house. The "Resolutions of Double Stars" was found among the confiscated books in a Vienna bureau !"—

ITALY.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions a remarkable change in public feeling with respect to the French army :—

"Those who, on its first entry into the city, applauded it for bringing back the Pope by the force of its victorious bayonets, now take no pains to hide their aversion ; whilst, on the contrary, the mass of the people who received the French soldiers with the greatest disgust in the first instance, now begin to perceive that a prolonged French occupation can only have a result favorable to liberal opinions ; nor would they hesitate to give the French army some proof of their convictions, if the political oppression under which they groan did not hinder them from making any sort of demonstration. The Romans of the lower orders are beginning to have a confused idea of the difference which exists between the actions of the French Government and the wishes of the French nation, and are losing their dislike to Frenchmen, as individuals, although they are fully aware that the French Government is sold to the priests. The clandestine press is very active, and has just put forth a translation of the last bulletin of the Central European Committee. This secret press is also improving in the matter and manner of its productions, and now styles itself 'Press of the Central Committee of Rome.' The police cannot succeed in discovering anything, and wastes its fury in wrong directions being frequently victimized by false alarms. The dismissal Government and municipal employees still continues in Ro and in the provinces.

("A letter dated Rome,) Aug. 1, says :—"The Austrians h collected large forces, with strong divisions of artillery, in Legation and the Marches : Bologna, Ancona, Foligno, and whole line of positions are fortified.'"

A gentleman writing from Naples (August 4th) descri the unpleasant sensation which the publication of Gladstone's pamphlet on the Neapolitan state trials created at Court, and the amount of curiosity it created amongst the intelligent classes :—

"I am assured" he says," the revelations which Mr G has given to the world formed a subject of discussion at a la council, when some one suggested the propriety of

processi at which the present moment are adding rs of injustice and cruelty to a history which scarcely the age in which we live. The Minister of Police, however, urged the necessity of going on at any cost. olution was followed up by acts which, if possible, place apolitan Government in a yet deeper pit of degradation. prisons of the accused were immediately searched, and these happy men, under trial for the events of May 1848, were eprived of every paper necessary for their defence. Such injustice was followed up by an intimation to the lawyers employed to assist the prisoners as counsel, that it would be wise not to attempt to defend their clients! 'I know not what to do,' said one of the lawyers in my presence; 'I have already defended several political prisoners at great personal risk; I have a large family; if I am thrown into prison myself, who will help me?' Such is the position of prisoners, for whom the crown lawyers in the 'atto di accuse' ask death from a packed bench of judges, the declared tools of the Government. Can a British cabinet continue to hold friendly relations with such a cabinet as this? It is only a few years since England, at an enormous cost of blood and money, placed the Bourbons on the throne of the Two Sicilies, and if we have any interest in keeping them there, the suicidal policy of the present ruler ought to be checked. I will say nothing on the score of humanity; that will suggest itself to every honest heart. Does his Neapolitan majesty forget there was once a Ferdinand of Spain, who, after swearing to a constitution, hung the patriots,— and how did that end?

The police prosecutions by no means diminish: and sixty new spies have lately been added to that honorable body, under the title of Inspectors. Pecchenedа told them they would have no pay until they had done some work. Thus these wretched scoundrels must of necessity ruin many families before they can receive their reward."

THE DUSERA.—Of all the Hindoo festivals, the Dusera is celebrated by the Maratha princes with the greatest pomp and ceremony. It is the day on which, either really or nominally, their military expeditions commence. Accordingly at Poona, during the time of the Peshwas, and till lately at Sattara, this day was among the grandees the great festival of the year, as it still is at Nagpoor, Baroda, and other Maratha capitals. There is a long paper on this day in the third volume of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, written, so long ago as 1799, by Lord John Malcolm, from which those curious on these subjects will find a good deal of detailed information. The festival be said to continue ten days, from the first to the h of the Hindoo month *Ashvin*; the last and great the tenth or Dusera, falling this year on Saturday 4th October. The first nine days are called the *rátra*, or nine nights, and each day has its appropriate e, but all connected with the worship of the great sses of the Hindoos, especially Doorga. Hence this is called in Bengal the Doorga-pooja, and ns of blood from slaughtered buffaloes flow down Kalee Ghaut in honor of this goddess. In one of Hindoo Purans, the Kalika, the blood of a buffaloe, said to satisfy Devi a hundred years, while that of a an pacifies her for a thousand. The sacrifice of sheep, wls, and smaller animals serve for proportionally shorter periods, but she cannot be satisfied without blood. The rhadee Brahmans, however, are the only Hindoos besides execrable Thugs who sacrifice men to this demon ddess, and it is generally understood that they rarely rise this shocking part of their religious ceremonies, but nt themselves with a buffaloe. That they did once, ver, murder a man and devote him to this goddess is authenticated a fact as that Hindoos cast their children to crocodiles, or burnt their living mothers with the rpses of their fathers; or that the Khonds sacrifi chi ren they have stolen to the earth god; or the Britons devoted their captives to the god of their superstition. The story told by Malcolm we from several natives, though varying in a few mstances. It is briefly as follows:—One of the Brahmans had received into his house one of erers of the priestly tribe who then flocked to hey do now to Bombay, for employment. him with the greatest kindness, and at length s daughter in marriage. But the fatal day and the old wily Brahman mixed up a poison to be set before his son-in-law,—not so se r, as to escape the notice of the daughter, d was married, and who was to serve up pointed out to her especially the plantain to set before her husband, and which she purposely changed and served up to her brother. By-and-bye the poison began to operate, and the lad fell senseless to the ground:—thus far all authorities agree. After that there are two versions of the story. The one given by Malcolm is that the Brahman, notwithstanding the change of the victim, carried out his purpose,—hurried his own son to the temple of Devi, cut his throat before the idol, presented his blood to the sanguinary goddess, and buried the body in that temple. The lad whose life was thus preserved for the time still trembled for his ultimate safety, and went and revealed the whole story to Ballajee Bajeerow, the reigning Peshwa, who put to death the cruel parent; banished all that tribe of Brahmans from Poona, and prohibited, under the severest penalties, the offering up of human sacrifices. The other version of the story is not quite so shocking. According to it, it was the girl that ran to the palace, and revealed the story of the murder to one of the Peshwa's wives, who communicated it to her husband. In it nothing is said of the completion of the sacrifice, and the punishment was simply the banishment of all the Karhadee Brahmans from Poona. It is believed among the other Brahmans that such sacrifices are still occasionally offered, though usually the buffaloe is the substitute for man.

Among the ceremonies of the Dusera, the Duftar-pooja, or worship of the Government account-books, was one which continued to be kept up at Poona, and for which a yearly sum was allowed till the time of Sir Robert Grant, when it was abolished in the first instalment of concession to the voice of British Christians, requiring the Indian Government to disconnect itself with the ceremonies and superstitions of the natives.

Among the natives of this side of India there seems a variety of practice and opinion in reference to the point as to whether the tenth day be really sacred to Devi or not. Malcolm positively asserts that it is not, and most natives on this side of India do the same; but it is the day on which the common people and the Karhadee Brahmans sacrifice their buffaloes. It is in fact the feast that follows the preceding nine days, which though seldom so observed are, strictly speaking, days of fasting. Some will have the Dusera sacred to Ráma, because on that day he set on his expedition against Rawan; but Arjoon in the great war started also on this day, and the festival is no more sacred to the one than it is to the other. The Sami tree is a particular object of reverence also on this day, and every one who can, adorns himself with a twig of it.

The conclusion likely to be drawn by a European from all this uncertainty would probably be that the Dusera is a general day of rejoicing, having no special reference to any particular god. That at which natives arrive, when they are made to think on the subject, is that it is sacred to the whole host of gods and goddesses.

The real cause, however, of all this uncertainty or affected uncertainty is, that the feast is not one of the original festivals in the Brahmanical calendar. With the exception of the tribe of Brahmans to whom we referred above, none of the rest offer up the peculiar sacrifice of the day, or indulge the goddess with those offerings which, in the Kalika Puran, are declared necessary to please her. She is one of those demons which have been worshipped from time immemorial by the common people, and which on the expulsion of the Buddhists from India, in the eighth century of our era, the Brahmans found it necessary to assign a place in the new Pantheon they then established, and to associate with their principal objects of worship. They cannot with their present notions, except the tribe we have mentioned before, offer bloody sacrifices, which is the peculiar rite of the day; therefore they do nothing, or anything, occupying themselves with inferior ceremonies, while the Sudras and Karhadees prepare for Devi her sanguinary banquet.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY AND HEATHENISM.—We referred in our last issue to a work by the celebrated Origen, recently discovered, which supplies a considerable amount of information regarding the condition of the Christian Church in the early portion of the third century. The character and history of the various religions and systems of belief

that came into conflict with Christianity in early days constitute important subjects of inquiry to the theologian and philosophical student; but, however interesting to these, the topic lies rather beyond the province of the general reader,—and for this reason we shall refrain from entering on its consideration. In so far, however, as the subject seems to bear on the present or future of Christianity in this country, it is more generally attractive; and we may not unprofitably dwell upon it for a few moments.

We all have a tendency to slide unconsciously into the error of supposing that Christianity, in early days, *rapidly* vanquished and destroyed the opposing systems of Gentile philosophy and superstition. Celestial truth, we say, went forth at Divine command on her high mission, conquering and to conquer,—and nothing could resist her triumphant march. The gods of the vulgar, and the airy speculations of the learned, were all alike futile; the Gospel had free course and was glorified. So far all is true. But in dealing with the past, we are generally under an illusion touching the element of *time*. Centuries, when looked at through this long vista of history, dwindle down almost to years: changes that were really slow look as if they had been instantaneous: and hence, comparing the past with the present, we are often unreasonably discouraged. Briefly runs the painful argument: Christianity triumphed in early days over Gnosticism, Manicheeism, and the whole gigantic host of heresies: she is not so visibly triumphing over Vedantism, Deism, &c., in this country: *ergo*,—we have much cause to be cast down. But the reasoning is wholly fallacious: for it required centuries for the Gospel to eradicate from the Roman empire the systems of Heathen philosophy and superstition; and for centuries the antagonism between truth and error was deadly and uninterrupted. Whatever may be the confusion and embroilment of creeds and systems, present and prospective, in this country, it was equalled, and probably exceeded, in the Roman world, during the first three centuries of the Christian era. The educated mind was then in a state of strange bewilderment and anarchy. Education was widely diffused. The schools of rhetoric and philosophy were the colleges and universities of the time; and at all events they were sufficiently lofty in their professions and aims. Greek mind reigned paramount; and, with their wonted restlessness, everywhere "the Greeks sought after wisdom." Infinite the diversity of tongues in the philosophic Babel: mind clashed with mind, opinion jostled opinion. Physical inquiry was greatly popular: but the "physicians," "astrologers," and so-called "mathematicians," attempted the answer of questions utterly beyond their grasp. The East—at least Egypt and Chaldea, and perhaps India—added their mystic lore to the mass of jarring and fermenting elements. Gross superstition on the one hand, gross charlatanry on the other, prevailed to an extent which at first sight seems hardly consistent with the considerable mental culture then existing. The philosophers themselves become superstitious; and their favorite theurgy was to real theology what astrology is to astronomy.

With this wretched chaos Christianity had to contend. In one sense, and for a season, it rendered the chaos worse: for its mighty solvent power tore loose from their own systems of belief many minds which it could not wholly incorporate with itself; or, to speak more simply, the light of the Gospel destroyed the belief of many in the worst portions of heathenism and philosophy, while yet its pure and inflexible morality, or its resolute silence on the dark problems which it was the very life of the educated mind to speculate upon, repelled them from her embrace. We have stated in this last sentence two main points in Christianity that rendered it unpopular,—the latter exerted a much more powerful influence than can be easily understood. Another thing that repelled from Christianity was her demand of exclusive homage: *aut Cæsar aut nullus*. Her claims would readily have been recognized had she been contented with being received as one of many true systems. The Emperor Alexander Severus worshipped in his chamber Abraham and Orpheus, Christ and Apollonius; and many would have imitated his example; but Christianity indignantly s[pu]rned partial honor as worse than entire rejection. Slo[wly] did Christianity work her way, for three centur[ies] this infinite confusion. Many of the humble and [un]able received her. Her offer of pardon and p[eace] God and heaven, were welcome to every heart [that] could find no rest elsewhere. Some like Justi[n] Martyr, who had run the round of the existing philosophies, and found them to be brave but lying words, found comfort at the cross. But heathenism and philosophy fought long and stubbornly. Gnosticism,—borrowing from Christianity much of what is least offensive to the natural man, but rejecting the essential doctrines of the cross and its concomitants,—spread widely amid the upper classes. Basilides, Valentinus, and other heresiarchs were men of vast powers of mind; and intelligible as their cosmogonies and theologies are to Europe in the nineteenth century, we believe they manifest the presence and exercise of an intellect no wise inferior to that of our Hegels and Schellings; and in fact they present very much the same relation to early Christianity that German philosophy does to the Gospel in our day. Ancient heathenism, in the hands of the philosophers, was stripped of its grosser parts; it was explained; it was explained away; and even licentious tales were transmuted by the touch of the philosophic wand into useful statements of natural phenomena or recondite principles of moral truth.

But all in vain. Resistlessly, if slowly, the Gospel moved on. The learning of Porphyry, the eloquence of Libanius, the power of the imperial Julian, were all alike fruitless; and Christianity became the creed of the Roman world.

We hope soon to speak of India and *its* mental embroilment.

Chalmers's Daily Scripture Readings: *Vol. III.*—There are two subjects of interest that suggest themselves in reading the volume before us,—the explanation of difficult passages of Scripture, and the practical and devotional applications made of those easily comprehended. On the first of these subjects we are to bear in mind Dr. Chalmers was not, in the common sense of the a learned theologian. He had not a deep knowl either of the languages necessary for sacred criticism of the works that have been written on the s His education at college was of that general kind mon in Scotland, an education that rather fits a turn his hand to any than to concentrate his energ a particular department; and the subject that, w student, won his affections, was mathematics and physical sciences, not languages and theology. As as his mind was opened to the vast importance of Ch tianity, he was placed in a situation where all even of energies were unable to meet the demands made u him, in the third mercantile city the empire. practical wants of mankind, the Christianization of depraved and ignorant masses, (the dark scowl of repulsive faces had cowed or paralyzed all pr philanthropists), during his abode in Glasgow, not fully engaged all the powers of his mighty intelle gradually wore down his athletic body. Th character was fully developed, there his vocati Christian philanthropist so plainly manifested, would have been at once foolish and wicked fo have turned aside to seek to establish a fame other department. And besides, after all, his was the highest sphere of action. Called to first principles of the Gospel to the souls o were perishing for the lack of knowledge, t hungry starving sinner with the bread of li down from heaven, it would have been a infidelity to his vocation for him to have sp days in rendering the viands more palat more nourishing for those who already had saries of the spiritual life.

But although, as we have already said, expect much originality in the volume be can help being interested in its peru require so much deep learning as gene from on opinion on most of the subje

reference to the difficulties of Scripture. Chal- s studied the subject with the ordinary helps, and it is teresting to notice what were the opinions he entertained on the points that came before him. If he comes to the same conclusion at which we had arrived before we feel our conviction strengthened, we feel we have the vote of one whose vote on our side is worth having, and if he comes to an opposite, which is not often, we are led to weigh again the evidence on which we formerly rested, and either to change our sentiments, or by the new investigation the subject has undergone, to feel more confirmed in the sentiment we had adopted. Considering, however, the posthumous nature of the work, it is hardly fair to set down every sentence as the matured opinion of the author, and we think we can point out not a few lesser inconsistencies, and trace occasionally the influence of the authors of the different schools which he had been reading on the language of the reflections. If Chalmers had reviewed the book, the following very questionable sentence would hardly have been allowed to remain in the remarks on II. *Kings*, xxii. 1—10: "The Pentateuch, as left by Moses, or as framed chiefly out of the materials left by him." If the illustrious author had been reading Hengstenberg before he came to this subject, he would have had no doubt of the Pentateuch's being left complete by Moses down to the end of the thirty-third chapter of Deuteronomy; and that the last chapter,—that giving an account of the death of Moses, is the only part of it that is by a later hand. Such passages, however, are but the exceptions, and it is pleasing, in following him through the Psalms, to see that he has not given in to the spirit of the age, but with all the simplicity of a little child, sits at the feet of the inspired instructor, and draws from him his lessons of wisdom. Take the following specimen which we have fallen upon without searching for it: it is on the twentieth verse of the hundred and nineteenth Psalm:—"I have long fixed on *v.* 20 as the most descriptive of my own state and experience of any in the Bible. What straining have I had after a right understanding of God and his ways, more especially the way of salvation! Give me greater clearness and fulness of understanding, O my God. Save me, save me, O God, from reproach and contempt. I cannot say —'because I have kept thy testimonies'; but oh, accept of my contrite acknowledgments, and let me henceforth not only meditate on thy words, but let them both rejoice my heart and regulate my goings."

And again, on the twenty-fifth to the thirty-second verse of the same Psalm, he remarks—"Verses 25 to 32 I mark as eminent among the notabilia of Scripture. How strikingly descriptive of myself, and I believe of every natural man, that my soul cleaveth unto the dust, unto the things of sense and sight and materialism—so as to be dead unto God and the things of faith! Quicken and make me alive unto thyself, O God, and let me add with the Psalmist, 'according to thy word'; a clause subjoined to other portions besides this, as in verse 9 where, through the directions of the word, its disciple is said to be purified, and verse 28 where by the encouragements of the word strength is prayed for; and here where it is still according to the word, or by a right sense of its doctrines and declarations a living faith is imparted to the soul. It is thus that all the influences of the Spirit are, by and through and according the word, wherewith he entirely quadrates in all his ions and revelations. It is when thus operated upon, converted and enlightened myself, that I am both ted and enabled, out of the fulness of a renewed to speak to others also; (verses 26, 27:) so then ge my heart, O God: loose all its bands and enings, let me break forth and beyond the sense of and the power of corruption; and then shall I nd not be weary, run and not faint."

have thus given those of our readers who have n these interesting volumes a slight idea of their After reading such precious passages as those just quoted, most will be inclined to think we r former notice, undervalued this posthumous grows in interest as we proceed. The heart of eems to have warmed as he advanced in the he pathetic strains of the Psalmist, mingled with his lofty aspirations of praise seem to have kindled in his mind kindred emotions, which he transmits to his readers with all his characteristic warmth and energy.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

MY DEAR SIRS,—I extract the enclosed correspondence from the *Christian Times* of July 11th. Captain Giberne, late of the 29th Regt. N. I., and one of the earliest members of our branch of the Evangelical Alliance, is well known to many of our readers.

The closing letter of the series awakens mingled thankfulness and regret: thankfulness for the grace of personal faithfulness given to the pious Archbishop; regret on account of his position, without "power or authority" to stem the ever-rising flood of error in the Church of which he is (under Christ) the chief pastor. But there is ONE unto whom "all power is given in heaven and in earth.' "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

Af.

TRACTARIAN TEACHING IN BATH.—The following has been sent us for insertion by Captain Giberne:—

At a general meeting of the Bath Lay Church of England Protestant Defence Association, held on the 11th of June, it was resolved—"That the following correspondence be transmitted to the local and other newspapers, and that the favour of its publication be requested."

CAPTAIN GIBERNE TO THE REV. MR. SCARTH, RECTOR OF BATHWICK, BATH.

REV. SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the accompanying work, entitled "An Outline of the Constitution and History of the Church, by the Rev. S. W. Mangin, Curate of Bathwick," which is publicly exposed for sale in this city.

[The substance of the three following paragraphs being included in another part of the correspondence, they are here omitted.]

I would earnestly appeal to you, Reverend Sir, as one who has solemnly engaged, in the presence of God, to "drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word," whether such doctrines as these are fitted for promulgation under your authority, or whether they bear any affinity whatever to the doctrine of the Apostles and the Bible—"Jesus Christ and Him crucified," "Jesus and the Resurrection?"

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, your most obedient Servant,
CHARLES GIBERNE.

Bath, April 14th, 1851.

REV. MR. SCARTH TO CAPTAIN GIBERNE.

SIR,—I have duly received your communication, with its enclosure, and, in reply, beg to inform you that I feel assured, from my knowledge of Mr. Mangin, that if you can convince him that any portion of his "Catechism of Church History" is scripturally and historically incorrect, or his deductions unfairly drawn, he will be ready to make such alterations in a second edition as truth may demand: he will, of course, have a right to expect other authority in proof of error than mere individual opinion.

For any further communication on the subject of your note, I must beg to refer you to the author of the work the correctness of which you impugn. I will only add, that in respect to the work itself, as well as regarding my own theological opinions, I am perfectly ready to declare my sentiments when called upon by competent authority.

I have the honor to be, your humble Servant,
H. M. SCARTH.

Bathwick Hill, Bath, April 16th, 1851.

CAPTAIN GIBERNE TO THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

MY LORD,—I beg respectfully, but earnestly, to call your attention to the enclosed work, entitled "An Outline of the Constitution and History of the Church, in Question and Answer, by the Rev. S. W. Mangin, Curate of Bathwick," which, with the cognizance of the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Rector of that parish (who declines interfering in the matter), is publicly offered for sale in this city.

I would especially refer your lordship to the following passages, wherein the author, under the designation of "The Church," endeavours to establish the identity of the Protestant Church of England with the apostate Church of Rome:—

"The one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church is founded on the Apostles, (pp. 5, 6.)

"It is not enough for the Church to think she holds the doctrine of the Apostles, she must know she is in fellowship with them, (p. 6.)

"We have been kept one with the Apostles by the succession of lawful ministers ordained in all ages by the bishops of the Church, (p. 7.)

"'Being in fellowship, or communion, with the Apostles,' means 'not having separated from them and their followers,' (p. 6.)

"The Church may be known (inter alia) by having the three orders of ministers—bishops, priests, and deacons, (p. 7.)

"St. Peter and St. Paul founded the Church at Rome, (p. 15.)

"The Church was always spread by sending clergy, with a bishop over them, to the different countries, (p. 24.)

"The Church was planted in the East Indies and South Africa by persons going out from Portugal to trade, who took their religion with them, (p. 24.)

"The Church was planted in South America and the West Indies when they were conquered by the people of Spain, (p. 24.)

"The one Church is the same in all places, its faith and practice teaching all truth, (p. 6.)"

Mr. Mangin next proceeds to ignore the existence of the Church of Scotland—"a sect called Presbyterians, who are without bishops, which was established by King William the Third," (p. 34.) He condemns Protestant Dissenters for "leaving out of their forms of religion many things which the Apostles and early Church thought necessary to salvation," (p. 34), and can think of them, and "of those who separate themselves from the Church," including therefore converts from Popery to any of the Protestant churches without bishops, "only with sorrow (as of Jews, Mahomedans, and heathens), to whom the promise of salvation, through Christ, is not made," (p. 9.)

The sacrificial priesthood (the pontifex and sacerdos) of the Church of Rome, having been thus identified with the presbyter or minister (the priest) of our own communion, Mr. Mangin proceeds to state that—"A priest may consecrate the bread and wine, and offer them with the prayers of the congregation to God, in the holy Communion." (p. 8.)

I would earnestly appeal to your lordship, whether a parochial minister should be permitted, under the sanction of his rector, to disseminate such doctrines as these, the inevitable tendency of which is to seduce the ignorant inquirer from the only foundation of our hope—the Saviour and His Word—into a vain reliance on the spurious dogmas and deductions of men.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES GIBERNE.

Bath, April 23rd, 1851.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS TO CAPTAIN GIBERNE.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd, and to thank you for the little publication it contained, and which I return.

I am, Sir, your faithful Servant,

R. BATH AND WELLS.

12, Marine Parade, Brighton, April 29th, 1851.

CAPTAIN GIBERNE TO THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

MY LORD,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th, with its enclosure.

Will your lordship permit me to inquire whether the matter may be now left, under the assurance that the character and tendency of Mr. Mangin's publication will receive at your lordship's hands a full investigation, and the case be dealt with accordingly; or whether it is to be inferred, from the book being returned without remark, that your lordship declines interfering in the matter?

I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES GIBERNE.

Bath, May 1st, 1851.

CAPTAIN GIBERNE TO THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

MY LORD,—I beg to forward the annexed copy of a communication I did myself the honor of addressing to your lordship a fortnight since, of the receipt of which I have received no acknowledgment.

In the event of my not being shortly favored with a reply, I would submit whether I shall not be fully justified in understanding, either that Mr. Mangin's publication meets your approbation, or that your lordship declines adopting measures to "drive away the erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's Word" which are taught therein?

I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES GIBERNE.

Bath May 15th, 1851.

REV. MR. DAVIES TO CAPTAIN GIBERNE.

SIR,—The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells being for the present deprived of the use of his right hand, I am directed by his lordship to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 1st and 15th of May.

His lordship further instructs me to acquaint you that your inference is correct,—"that, from the book being returned without remark, he declines interfering in the matter."

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

EDMUND DAVIES.

Wells, May 20th, 1851.

CAPTAIN GIBERNE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,—In transmitting the accompanying publication, of which upwards of six hundred copies are stated to have been sold in this city, I beg to solicit the interference of your grace, in putting a stop to the further circulation, under the influence of a parochial minister, of the "erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word," which are taught therein.

I beg to apologize for trespassing on your attention, occupied as it necessarily is in the duties of your exalted and responsible station, but the rector of the parish and the lord bishop of the diocese (a copy of whose letters are annexed) having both declined interfering in the matter, there remains no alternative an appeal to your grace.

I would beg to adduce the passages I have marked, as teaching the following errors:—

1st. That the Church is founded on the Apostles, and is dependent for the promise of salvation on the existence of a threefold order of ministers, (pp. 6, 7, 9, 13.)

2ndly. That (notwithstanding several qualifications and contradictions) the apostate Church of Rome and the Protestant Church of England are identical, as "the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church," "the same in all places, its faith and practice teaching all truth." (pp. 24—27.)

3rdly. That the Presbyterian and other Protestant Churches "without bishops," have no more interest in "the promise of salvation through Christ," than "Jews, Mahomedans, and heathens," (pp. 9, 34.)

4thly. That "it may be proved from holy Scripture," that a priest of the Church of England "may consecrate the bread and wine, and offer them with the prayers of the congregation to God, in the holy Communion," (p. 8).

Entertaining a deep and solemn conviction of the duty of protesting against the unfaithful conduct of many of our clergy who under the influence of their position, are disseminating the seed, and promoting the growth of the Romish apostacy, of the effects of which, in our own family circles, many of us have had bitter experience—assured on unerring testimony that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and that the Tractarian heresy must either be eradicated from our Church, or will ultimately prove its destruction,—I approach your grace with the greater confidence, under the conviction, that no member of our Church entertains a deeper abhorrence of the false and fatal principles of Tractarianism, than does he who, in the good providence of our Heavenly Master, has been called to the highest office within it.

That your grace may be long spared to be a guide and example to the Church, and that you may be rightly and Divinely directed under all the difficulties and anxieties of your high calling, is the earnest prayer of

My Lord Archbishop, your grace's most faithful and obedient Servant,

CHARLES GIBERNE.

Bath, May 29th, 1851.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO CAPTAIN GIBERNE.

SIR,—I fully concur with you in the opinion that there is no warranty in Scripture for the doctrines which, as you state in your letter, are inculcated in the Catechism to which you object.

But when you ask me to "put a stop to their further circulation," you ask me to do that for which I have no authority or power.

I remain, Sir, your faithful and obedient Servant,

J. B. CANTUAR.

Lambeth, May 31st, 1851.

SELECTIONS.

By the "Times" Reporter.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE TESTIMONIAL.—At a Meeting held in the Library of the Elphinstone Institution on Monday evening, to take into consideration the best means of applying the Subscriptions that have been received to perpetuate the memory of the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.,—*Chairman*, P. W. LeGeyt Esq.—*Present*—The Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry; Captain P. T. French; Gregor Grant, Esq.; G. H. Walker, Esq.; Professor Patton; Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.; Manackjee Limjee, Esq.; Vensikrow Wassoodewjee, Esq.; Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; Venaik Juggonathjee, Esq., Colonel Shortt; Dr. Morehead; Dr. Peet; Manackjee Cursetjee, Esq.; Rao Bahadoor Bappoo Ragoonath Josey; Dossabhoy Soraijee, Moonshee; Nowrojee Furdoonji, Esq.; Narrayen Dinnanathjee, Esquire; Nowrojee Dadajee; Purshotumdass Praujeevundass; Crustnarow Madajee, Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, Esq.; Dhunbhoy Framjee, Esq.; Tyabjee Bhoymeah; Rustomjee Furdoonjee Paruck; Virjeevandass Madowdass, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Patell; Rustomjee Rustomjee, Esq., with many other native gentlemen, amongst whom we observed several of the grandsons of the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., and a great number of the leading members of the Elphinstone Institution, headed by the Acting Professor Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esquire;—

The Chairman, P. W. LeGeyt, Esquire, C[illegible] commenced the business of the Meeting by delivering the following appropriate address:—

GENTLEMEN.—We have met here to-day to p[illegible] the memory of a very estimable and remarkable man who has lately been taken away from us by death.

one me the honor to put me in the Chair on this interesting occasion, and although I could have wished this office had been confided to some better and abler hands, yet a friendship of thirty years with the late Framjee Cowasjee gives me the privilege of considering myself one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of his European friends in this Presidency. Framjee Cowasjee was so well known to all of us, that it would be superfluous to usher in these proceedings by any sketch of his character and career; and it will be more appropriate in this place to read to you a short extract from the Report of the Board of Education, of which he was long a distinguished member, notifying to Government his resignation of his seat at the Board, and of the reply of Government conveying its opinion of his eminent and valuable services. The Board express themselves as follows, in the second paragraph of their Report dated the 29th May 1851.—'At a later period in the year, Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire, resigned his seat, in consequence of his advanced time of life, and the vacancy was filled up by the election of Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esquire. The eminent good citizenship, and zeal in supporting every measure for public improvement, which distinguished our late much esteemed colleague, are too well known to your Lordship in Council to need any notice from us, but in recording his death, which subsequently occurred at the good old age of eighty-four, the Board feel a melancholy pleasure in thus publicly expressing the respect in which they held his memory.'—The reply of Government to this notice is contained in the forty-fourth paragraph of Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 3180, dated the 6th September 1851, and is as follows :—"In conclusion, I am instructed to observe that the tribute which the Board have paid, in the second paragraph of their Report, to the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire, has been very properly rendered on this occasion to the memory of an excellent and deserving man :—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity again to express the high opinion entertained by himself and his predecessors of the worth of the deceased, as one who perceived that he could best serve his country by encouraging education, and who acted up to his persuasion."—The Chairman resumed his address as follows :—"These sentiments, Gentlemen, are, I am sure, fully concurred in by this meeting, and by a large portion of the community of Bombay, which has been abundantly proved by the ready way in which the proposal to perpetuate Framjee Cowasjee's memory was received by all classes of people. This is the first instance that has been known, in which persons of all classes and denominations (Natives and Europeans), have come forward to raise a posthumous testimonial in honor of a Native of this Presidency. Professor Patton will explain to you presently the nature of the memorial which it is proposed to erect, and I think you will agree with me that it is a very appropriate one, considering the Framjee Cowasjee's intelligent and active mind was ever alive to the improvement of his countrymen, and that he was very constantly foremost in proposing measures for their mental culture and moral improvement. Witness too his many charities, and his zeal for the spiritual welfare of his tribe—while the Dhobee's Tank, and the reservoir on the Obelisk Road, to which water is conducted from an estate in Girgaum, the produce of which he set apart to secure a permanent supply of water for the public, betokens that his benevolence was not limited to the community of which he was a member. These good works completed in his life-time will doubtless be constantly remembered by a grateful community; but the present testimonial, of which I am certain he would himself have highly approved, will in a peculiar manner, in after ages, perpetuate his memory, and cause the virtues of that good man to be remembered by your children and your children's grandchildren. Such is the nature of the testimonial to be proposed to your consideration, and I commend it to your adoption, as members of an intelligent and enlightened community." (Great applause.)

The First Resolution put from the Chair was proposed by Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq., seconded by Captain French, and carried unanimously. It was as follows :—

FIRST RESOLUTION.—"That this Meeting, entertaining a high sense of the value of the services of the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., to the cause of intellectual and social improvement in this country, are anxious to perpetuate his name in connection with some useful object which he would have approved."

PROFESSOR PATTON, in moving the second Resolution, spoke nearly as follows :—"Before deciding upon the means of carrying out the previous resolution, we ought to weigh well the consequences of this day's determination. This is no ordinary occasion : it is the first, as far as I am aware, that people of all classes have united in their desire to erect a testimonial to a Native of this country. I hope and trust many similar meetings will be held to commemorate the high honesty and public spirit of others equally deserving. In fact there is one amongst us that it would be impossible to pass over, even if he lived in a nation of Howards!—Looking forward then to the future, and remembering that the decision of this day will influence the appropriation of testimonials long after we ourselves shall have ceased to influence anything, let us supply a precedent that we shall be delighted to see followed on other occasions. You have already decided upon the test by which the merits of any proposed scheme must be tried. It must be such as would have received the approbation of the worthy man whose name we have this day met to commemorate. I do not know of any better that could have been adopted, for everything which had for its object to improve the condition of this country, either intellectually, morally, or physically, was approved of by him, and received his firm support as far as was in his power. I am satisfied that the proposal I am about to make unites every requisite to secure your approbation. It is good in itself, and would have received the approbation of the late Framjee Cowasjee, but I shall first read the Resolution :—

SECOND RESOLUTION.—"That the Funds which have been already collected, and such others as may be subsequently added, be appropriated to the formation of a Museum in connexion with the "Students' Literary and Scientific Society;" and that this meeting unite with them in requesting Government to erect a building to contain a Lecture-room, Laboratory, Museum of Arts and Industry, and a Library, and to permit the building to be called "The Framjee Cowasjee Institute."

This mode of commemorating the name of Framjee Cowasjee seems to be peculiarly appropriate. When the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was in its infancy, and when many friends of education were either cold or unfavorable to it, Framjee Cowasjee came forward and showed his approval of their plans and objects by presenting a number of lamps, which he heard they required for their meetings. This first gift to the Society was the commencement of many others, and to the day of his death he took a warm interest in all their proceedings. During his long career, as you have heard detailed to-day, he was always foremost in every effort to extend education in this country, and his views of what education ought to be were characterised by an elevation of thought, and at the same time a practicability that could scarcely have been expected from the imperfect education he himself had received. He was one of the chief contributors to the erection of the building in which we are now assembled, and which has, as was anticipated, risen to the rank of a College. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the Native community of Bombay met to consider the most appropriate method of attesting their affectionate and respectful sentiments towards the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Framjee Cowasjee, in a speech replete with good sense and sound views, and which in our testimonial-giving age might be worthy of attention, proposed that the most satisfactory and durable plan of carrying their wishes into effect was to found one or two Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Science, and Literature of Europe.—The Students' Literary and Scientific Society is the direct result of that education, and a proof of the wisdom and foresight that suggested it. The education the students have received at the Elphinstone College enabled them, and their own actively benevolent disposition prompted them, to spread among their less fortunate countrymen the benefits that they themselves have enjoyed. An enumeration of a few things that have been accomplished during the three years which the Society has been in existence, will enable you to appreciate the importance of having the testimonial attached to a Society of active working men, who will go on adding to its value and importance, instead of allowing it, as most other schemes in this country never fail to do, to become useless when its original promoters are taken away. There is once a month a meeting for transaction of business and reading Essays in English; and once a fortnight there are meetings for a similar purpose in the vernacular. At these vernacular meetings large and interesting audiences assemble to see the experiments and illustrations exhibited. Seven Girls' Schools, at present containing 500 children, are supported by the Society, and three Boys' Infant Schools, containing a large number of boys, although supported by others, are under the superintendence of the Society.—Two school books in Mahrathi and Guzrathi have been already printed, and a third is ready for the press. Two monthly publications are issued by the vernacular branches, and the Society has lately undertaken to publish a series of papers in Mahrathi and Guzerathi, similar to Chambers's Information for the People. For this they have peculiar advantages, having obtained from the Messrs. Chambers stereotypes of the illustrations of their educational course. A commencement has also been made of a Library and Museum of Arts and Industry, and many valuable contributions have been received. The great difficulty with which the Society is now laboring is the, in

sufficient accommodation for the lectures, and the want of a place to deposit the donations of books, philosophical apparatus, and gifts of various kinds which are presented to them. The Society has applied to Government to assist them in this difficulty, and strong hopes are entertained that something will be done but if an influential meeting like the present give their support to the application and offer to grant the Fund now collected for the testimonial to Framjee Cowasjee to establish a Museum, on the simple condition that the building be called "The Framjee Cowasjee Institute," there can scarcely be a doubt that Government would erect a suitable building for the use of the Society. I believe that the erection of this Institute will be an era in the Educational History of Bombay. It will give that prominence to the study of physical science which this age demands, and which is so essentially equired by the genius of the people, and the wants of the country. The experiments in Natural Philosophy will have much greater influence in disturbing the apathy that has reigned here for ages, and in creating a taste for reading, than any purely abstract speculations, however beautiful. In the proposed Institute, the artizan will see improved machines and improved tools for making them, while at the same time he will have an opportunity of learning their mathematical and physical principles, without a knowledge of which they could never have been invented. The student who has learned the principles in the class-room will then see the practical results they have led to, and be brought to view in a proper light the dignity of labour. It is useless to detain you with a detailed account of the benefits that may be expected to Bombay from the proposed Institute, for you must be aware of them yourselves; but I would wish to draw your attention to another important advantage that might be taken of it in the dissemination of knowledge in the Mofussil. During vacations of the College such instruments as would not be likely to suffer injuries might be sent to the various large towns throughout the Presidency, and courses of lectures might be delivered that would have immense influence in destroying prejudice and superstition, and giving more elevated ideas of the nature of education than now prevail. I have not heard any other proposition mentioned by which so much good can be effected, and I shall now conclude by proposing the Resolution above quoted.

Sir Erskine Perry seconded this resolution, and in doing so spoke nearly as follows:—"The duty of seconding this resolution having fallen to me, although rather fatigued after being employed all day long in the Court, yet I cannot content myself with silent vote, more especially as it is generally known how highly I estimated the character of our valued friend, the late Framjee Cowasjee, whose memory we have this day met to perpetuate by some suitable memorial: (applause).—He was not an educated man, and during the ten years that I knew him he was not a rich man, in fact he had latterly fallen upon evil days, yet, notwithstanding, he succeeded in a very remarkable manner in winning the love and esteem of all the community. This was owing entirely to his eminent good citizenship; he possessed in a remarkable degree that virtue which is not, I regret to observe, more generally prevalent among the natives of this country, and is more especially wanting amongst the Hindoos. He was a sturdy, honest, good citizen, and was accustomed to speak out his mind boldly on all occasions when it was necessary to do so, and was ever foremost in promoting the mental and moral improvement of his countrymen. Having said so much in praise of Framjee Cowasjee, perhaps my native friends may be surprised why I figure so humbly in the subscription list to his testimonial. (Sir Erskine's subscription was only thirty rupees.) —I will tell them the reason in a word. I have a great aversion to testimonials in general; those raised in Bombay are, in my opinion, carried much too far, it being the rule to offer them to all public men, without much discrimination, on the termination of their public career, and to such an extent has this been carried that they have become quite laughable. I confess I would like to see the system abolished, and the same rule which applies to military men, who can neither offer or receive testimonials of any kind, made applicable to all the officers of Government; for although I have myself on many occasions subscribed to these testimonials, and that too with no niggard hand, yet I have never made a secret of my sentiments in respect to them. On reflection, however, I think I was wrong in the present instance, because my arguments do not apply to testimonials to private individuals of eminent worth. The Students' Literary and Scientific Society, with which the present memorial is proposed to be associated, is highly deserving of every encouragement and support, and as I have no doubt that it will be very gratifying to the members of the Society, and more especially to the feelings of the young man who took a very active part in its establishment and subsequent progress, whom I now see before me; (Sir Erskine Perry here alluded to Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Assistant Professor of the Elphinstone Institution.) I will read to you the opinions entertained by Govt. of the Society as communicated to the Board in acknowledging the receipt of its last Report.—'The voluntary association of the educated youth of Bombay for the purpose of instructing their countrymen, and of bringing all within their influence to justly appreciate the advantages of education, is very gratifying to Govt., as it is honorable to the parties concerned. In particular, on the spontaneous institution by the same young men of female schools, which they also entirely support, must be regarded as an epoch in the history of education at this presidency, from which it is to be hoped will in due time be traced the commencement of a rapid, marked, and constant progress.'—This is indeed very cheering language to hear from Government. (Much applause, and 'hear hear' from the Chairman.) When, as we hear from the founder of the Society, the Institution continues to extend its sphere of usefulness, it behoves every lover of native improvement and well-wisher of the people of this country to promulge its objects, and to advance its interests by every means in his power,—an object which will be materially accomplished by carrying out the proposal contained in the Resolution which I have the pleasure to recommend to your adoption. (Applause.) In these efforts of the young men of Bombay, they are ably assisted by the older inhabitants, and we see, what is very unusual amongst the Natives of India, youth and age consorting together for the carrying out of objects for the enlightenment and for the moral and mental improvement of their countrymen around them. (Applause.)—With education and the diffusion of knowledge there is too frequently a tendency in youth to become inflated and regardless of the opinions and counsel of their elders; but such, I am happy to say, is not the case with the young men of this Society, and I consider it the most complimentary homage that could be paid to them, in all their views and projects, that the elders of the community have come forward to aid and assist them in the good works in which they are engaged. Having already acknowledged that I have made a mistake in regard to my contribution to the Framjee Cowasjee Testimonial, I must now act as well as talk, and have therefore the pleasure to request the Secretary to add another '0' to the amount of my subscription."

Sir Erskine Perry's address was received with much and deserved applause, and after he had sat down, he was immediately followed by Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Assist. Professor of the Elphinstone Institution, who addressed the Meeting to the following effect from a written paper:—"I have the pleasure to lay before you a proposal from the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, that the Society would be most happy in availing themselves of this opportunity to express their esteem of the worthy dead whose name we have here assembled to commemorate in some way.—Professor Patton at some length has given reasons for establishing a new Institution, the like of which has yet had no existence in this Presidency at least, and perhaps not in the whole of India, and which he has endeavoured to show would have been approved of by Framjee Cowasjee himself.

"The Students' Society, therefore, being in many ways indebted to Framjee's support and benevolence, have placed at the disposal of the Committee the sum of rupees six thousand that they have been able to collect for providing the Branch Societies with the means of fully illustrating the lectures delivered by the students of this Institution to hundreds of their own countrymen. This object the Society see will be more fully gained by an amalgamation of the two funds; the advantages likely to accrue to natives from the kind of Institution now contemplated to be established are so many that I scarcely feel myself competent to give a detailed description of them all. I might at least say that if the Students' Society and its branches, with its very limited pecuniary means, (but I am proud to say with the zeal and efforts of some of the best young men of this Institution at its service,) has been able to do something towards the diffusion of useful knowledge among the masses around, it could easily be conceived what the same zeal and efforts could do, with better, I should rather say with such powerful means at its command. It has been often complained of that English was taught to too many, and that the price of service in offices had fallen very low. But it is no wonder that such should be the case. An overstocked market can never call forth high prices. Why it is asked should every body be 'a quill-driver?'—and why should it be more difficult to find a hamaul than a clerk? The reason, as I have already said, is very obvious. New openings must surely be made for the rising generation, and where are they to be looked for? Is India incapable of giving at the least a comfortable living to her children? No: India has plenty, but how could that plenty be availed of? Can a stone cry out and say, 'Here am I, make use of me, such and such are my properties, and such and such are the uses to which I am capable of being applied?' No,—that it cannot do, and yet it may be perhaps the fruitful source of the happiness of millions. And if it is the lot of man to live but by the sweat of his brow, to depend but upon the materials world around him, and when he has at the same time given him the power of supplying the demands implanted in him nature, it rests with him alone to apply those powers, and labour till he can find out what he requires. This very Institute that is now proposed to be erected would be nothing but a mere pile of dead matter, if it were not animated by the labour and energy of active men. This inference is clear enough, that can find nothing that he does not seek for, and that in a way. India has plenty, and that plenty must be sought under a particular condition, labour,—the quiet and unpretending but well applied labour of those competent to perform the congratulate on this occasion the inhabitants of Bombay least that that same Framjee Cowasjee to whom others, and to him whose name this Institution bears at this moment indebted for the advancement of

principles among them, is at the same time also the
a new Institution united to their present increased
not the people of India been impressed with the
at its present arts are capable of being immensely
ncreased in number? We have a proof of this
is very worthy man; need I describe here the
himself to, and the liberality with which he
always open for any useful purpose to introduce
es in agriculture, and even to introduce new arts into
then the young men of the Students' Society, furnished
means of studying most of the useful arts and manufac-
be able to promulgate their knowledge in a practical form
means of lectures to hundreds, what could be thought more
eful to the country whose good was always so much at Fram-
e's heart. Imagine to yourself, gentlemen, a hall with five
undred men collected in it, a young lecturer ready to impart
with a good grace and feeling the results of his many days' labour
at the furnace. Let me next carry you out of the hall: an
enterprising listener takes up the idea, consults the lecturer again,
and in time becomes a blessing to the community around him,
introduces and practices a new art, thus making a new opening
for the industrious, and giving the world the lesson afresh, that
the industrious shall never starve, a lesson more valuable than any-
thing else. Imagine gentlemen again another reading to the as-
sembly a lesson on some one of the principal moral duties of man,
claiming by his earnest exhortations some heart gone astray
persuading it with true vehemence to abandon a pernicious custom
or giving the more homely but not the less useful lesson, such
as that "Honesty is the best policy;"—and a third, exhorting
those around him to emulate Newton or Watt; or, to use the
more simple and more expressive words of Framjee himself—"to
be able to count the very stars of heaven." How often did
he say, I am told, "These young men must be taught
anything good and ennobling; they must be taught everything;
they must be taught to count even the stars of heaven." If such
results be indeed very desirable, and were at least so heartily
desired by the worthy man to be commemorated, what better
means could be suggested, than to be enabled to adopt the
most natural course of furnishing those with adequate means
who have the will and the ability to bring them about. If such
there be none, mere walls indeed can do nothing, but the very
demand that has now arisen for such an Institution, speaks loudly
that the labourers are not wanting, and it is a matter for great
congratulation that the supply is forthcoming as soon as the de-
mand is made and felt, and more particularly from the same
quarter to which we already owe a great deal.

"It might have been perhaps expected that I would descant upon
the many virtues, high spirit, and straight-forwardness of Framjee,
but these are matters that have been already so ably dealt with
by persons competent to do them deserving justice, that I should
blush to venture to say a word further upon the subject;—yet I
cannot refrain from expressing my sentiments towards this worthy
man. I had but once in my life a conversation with him, but the
impression that single visit made upon me and my friend Ardaseer
will never be effaced from our memory. It was made for the
purpose of asking support from him for our Female Schools;
how can I now describe a scene that must have been witnes-
sed to be duly appreciated: yet I shall try:—we approached
him with great trepidation, as we knew not what would be the
result of the interview, for we knew not the man, and it was
our first visit. But Framjee showed that he was always pre-
pared to receive even a child with pleasure that brought him good
tidings of any kind. He gave us much sound advice as to our
conduct in the undertaking, and raised many new hopes within
us, and shewed great concern that he could not stretch out as
good an helping hand then as he was wont to do in times past.
His advice, however, was of greater worth to us than anything else
he could give us, and we have now the opportunity afforded us of
expressing our obligations for the benefits we have derived from
following his advice. Trifling as things may at first appear, they
are often the forerunners of great things to come. Trifling as
the table lamps made a present by him to the Society might
appear, they were the kindling of the first spark of hope that an
earnest desire and endeavour to do an useful thing shall never
fail to be properly appreciated. For anybody, however, to say all
that could be said upon so tempting a subject requires a study of
the life of that eminent man. That study, however, nobody is pre-
pared to make, and nobody can do it all the justice that it deserves;
much less therefore can I pretend to be able to say all that might
be said. I must therefore stop, and only perform the pleasing
task assigned to me by repeating that the Students' Society have
directed me to intimate that they would be most happy to add
to the sum already subscribed to "The Framjee Cowasjee
Testimonial" the six thousand (6,000) Rupees which they have
raised up for a purpose similar to that which is now proposed to
be carried out."

THIRD RESOLUTION.—It was next proposed by Cursetjee
Jamsetjee, Esq., and unanimously resolved.—"That the follow-
ing gentlemen be elected a Committee to communicate with Go-
vernment on the subject, and to make such arrangements as may
be considered most expedient to carry out the wishes of the Meet-
ing, viz.:—Mr John Warden, C. S.; Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, C. S.;
Cursetjee Jamsetjee; Dr. McLennan; Mr. Juggonath
ersett; Captain P. T. French; Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee;
Manockjee Limjee; Mr. W. Howard; Mr Roderick Mac-
; Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee; Mr. T. S. Cowie; Professor
; Mr. Narrayen Dinanathjee; Mr. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee
Cama; Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee; Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee
Framjee, and Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee."

FOURTH RESOLUTION.—Proposed by Bomanjee Hormusjee,
Esq., seconded by Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., and resolved un-
animously.—"That a marble slab, with an appropriate inscription,
in English, Guzerathi, and Mahrathi, be erected in the Institute,
to perpetuate the memory of the late Framjee Cowasjee, Es-
quire."

This was followed by an address from Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee
Framjee, one of the grandsons of the late Framjee Cowasjee,
who read as follows from a written paper:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN, Before the proceedings
of this Meeting are concluded, I trust you will allow me to say a
few words, and with your permission I shall at once proceed to read
the paper in my hand. As it has fallen to my lot, gentlemen, I rise
to speak in behalf of my old grandmother, and the other members
of the family of my revered and lamented grandfather, the late
Framjee Cowasjee, to commemorate whose name you have raised
a fund, and have met here this day to adopt the best means of
appropriating that money. His friends, and the community who
have shown their kind intentions of thus perpetuating the me-
mory of the deceased gentleman, must have felt his loss, but
it is with extreme pain I say that his loss to the family has been
greater, for in him we have lost a kind patron, a beloved and
most affectionate father, and the protector of many orphans,
and widows;—his loss, therefore, will remain engraved on
our hearts as long as we live. The severity of the afflictions of
his aged widow can be better imagined than described, but she
was not the less gratified, when she heard that her husband's name
was about to be perpetuated by a suitable testimonial from his
friends and countrymen. Indeed this has proved a very great
consolation to her, as she is convinced that her dear companion
did not (to use the Persian saying) 'come into the world and go
away without doing anything.' As to his deeds, and how praise-
worthy they may have been I will not take upon myself to enter
into particulars, although I have had ample opportunities of
witnessing many of them, for however strong my voice may be
in his favor, it would not sound so well, and so gracefully as
yours would.—Moreover, our worthy Chairman and worthy Chief
Justice, from their long acquaintance with the career of the de-
ceased, as well as the other gentlemen who have preceded me,
have already said enough about his character, and have, I make no
doubt, left a sufficient impression upon your minds of the desir-
ableness of thus publicly appreciating the good services which
my lamented relative rendered to his fellow-countrymen. It
is the duty of every man, if it lays in his power, to assert and
devise means for the good of his fellow-creatures, and it was
with these pure and honest motives that the deceased devoted
himself, during his long life, to do some service to his countrymen,
—and as deserving merits have never failed to meet with due
rewards, I am glad, nay proud, to find, that for the little good the
deceased may have been able to do, while in the performance of
his duties towards his fellow-men, he is held in such high
estimation in the eyes of you all, and that such a work of tribute
is paid by you to his memory. This does not only preserve
the name of the deceased, but also bestows a great and an
everlasting honor on us, his descendants, should we be so fortu-
nate as to follow in his footsteps;—allow me therefore, gentlemen,
to express to you in behalf of the old lady my grandmother,
my father, and the other members of the family—allow me
I say to express our sincere and grateful thanks to you all,
and to those gentlemen individually who have since his death
showed a great desire to perpetuate his memory. With regard
to the object to which you have now resolved, gentlemen, to ap-
propriate the fund, I am happy to say it is just the very thing
which my grandfather had always at his heart. For I remember
well he often expressed his earnest desire to make arrangements
to teach the students of this noble institution every branch of
knowledge such as to use his own words, the science of calcu-
lations, the movements of the stars, that is Astronomy, Navigation,
and other similar sciences. His desire therefore is now I am glad
to learn about to be fulfilled by the hands of you his friends,—and
I trust that "The Framjee Cowasjee Institute" will hence-
forth prove to be a school for the advancement of the students
of the Elphinstone Institution, and through their medium it will,
I venture to hope, be a source for diffusing scientific and useful
knowledge among the natives of this country; and in conclusion, I
hope and pray, that the projectors of this Institution may be
blessed with every success in their well-intended endeavours."
(Applause.)

Manockjee Cursetjee, Esquire, moved the usual vote of thanks
to the Chair, which having been cordially and unanimously agreed
to, the Meeting separated at half past six o'clock.

PRAYER AND EFFORT.—The attempt to engage men in praying
for objects in behalf of which they cannot be brought to labor,
is vain. They may have confidence in themselves, and so not
feel their need of calling on God: but they cannot have the
confidence in God that is accompanied by a continued calling on
Him, unless they also work in their appropriate sphere for obtain-
ing the good which they ask at His hands.

Prayer may lead to effort, or effort may lead to prayer; and
prayer when it leads to effort will become more constant and
fervent; and effort when it leads to prayer, will become more
energetic and unwearied. So it is found, that they who have
put forth almost superhuman efforts in the cause of Christ

have breathed the breath of prayer; and they who have been characterized as men of prayer, have been no less distinguished for their efforts. Paul, who had upon him daily "the care of all the churches," remembered those churches "in every prayer of his;" and his "heart's desire and prayer for Israel" being such that he bore them in his heart as "a great sorrow and a continual heaviness," he labored first of all, in every place, for their conversion. Luther, whilst inciting and directing a multitude of others by his conversations and pen, and publishing numerous treatises, and addressing so many and diverse assemblies, —labors, each of which it would seem was enough to consume his time, and exhaust his strength,—spent hours of each day in communion with God; but then it was this communion with God which strengthened and emboldened him for his labors.

And at this day, as the lives of men approach the more nearly to continual self-denial for the sake of Christ, will they be found giving themselves the more earnestly to prayer that "His will may be done on earth as it is in heaven." There is no parade of this. You may not always hear it in public; but go into his family who is a living example of what it is to "count himself no longer his own but His who died for him," and unite with him day after day in his devotions; and you will cease to wonder, that while others are laboring to hoard up wealth, he bestows his gains with a liberal hand on whatever may promote the Redeemer's kingdom.

On the other hand, the man who does not labor for an object is not found praying for it. It may have indeed a place in his petitions. This may spring from a sense of what is becoming, or from frequently hearing it in the prayers of others; but what a wearisome sameness there is as the coldly uttered request comes along in an unvarying place and connexion, and is plainly an act of the memory and not of the heart.

Prayer and effort then must not be sundered. If we would pray more we must labor more; and if we would labour more, we must pray more. If we would bring others to pray more for the blessing of God on any enterprise, we must engage them in earnest labors to carry it forward; and if we would have their labors for it still more abundant, we must lead them on to a more frequent and fervent remembrance of it in their prayers. It is this reciprocal action of prayer and effort, each growing stronger, and the two in their combined influence becoming irresistible, that is now needed, as the human instrumentality for the conversion of the world.—"Journal of Missions."

THIRD VOYAGE OF THE "JOHN WILLIAMS" TO THE SOUTH SEAS: POPISH PRIESTS.—This beautiful vessel, which is the property of the London Missionary Society, is now about to make its third voyage to the Islands of the Southern Pacific, with a band of missionaries, eight in number, with their wives and families,—comprising Mr. Darling, who is returning to Tahiti, where he had been laboring for the space of thirty-five years, and Mr. Buzacott, who also spent eighteen years there. Both these gentlemen have had their doings and sufferings recorded in that remarkable work, "Williams's Missionary Enterprise," a production which has been ranked by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as "next to the Acts of the Apostles." The ship takes its name from the lamented missionary, and was purchased exclusively from the contributions of Sunday-school children. These gentlemen take with them 5,000 copies of the entire Scriptures, in the language of Rarotonga, translated and carried through the press by the Rev. Mr. Buzacott, under the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is said that these volumes will find a ready sale at a price equivalent to 3s. sterling, which will be returned to the funds of the Bible Society. After the devotional services, brief addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. J. Freeman, Mr. Darling, Mr. Buzacott, and other missionaries and ministers. Mr. Darling gave amusing instances of the influence of the perusal of the Scriptures amongst the South Sea Islanders, in checking the progress of the Jesuits. A native asked a Popish priest how was that they had no wives?—"If", said he, as they professed, Peter was the head of their Church, and it was certain from their Bible that he had a wife—for Christ healed "Peter's wife's mother" —why did not Peter's successors have wives also?" What answer the Jesuit made Mr. Darling did not say. After some further services the meeting concluded. The "John Williams" sails on Monday—"Morning Advertiser."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

—— The death of the Rev. Dr. Gutzlaff, of China, is announced, and it is also stated that he has left behind him a fortune of £30,000. If the statement be correct, we presume that it was in some other than his ministerial capacity that he accumulated this fortune. He had but just returned from a visit to Europe.

—— Mr. A. Spens has been elected President of the Bombay Agricultural Society.

—— Sickness prevails at Lahore to a fearful extent. A correspondent of the "Mofussilite" says that the returns show 300 to 400 dying every day. We conceive that there is some mistake in these figures.

—— A letter from Sidney appears in the Madras [illegible] neum," stating that 4,000 persons are already at the go[illegible] discovered in that neighbourhood. It is also repo[illegible] Government geologist endorses the highest estimates.

—— It is reported from China that the revo[illegible] have taken the capital of the Kwang-si province [illegible] needs confirmation.

—— Coals are now conveyed from Labuan to Ho[illegible] the Eastern Archipelago Company.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH.

—— The Report of the Post Office Commissioners of Ind[illegible] has appeared, and so far as we have had opportunity of observing, has occasioned general disappointment. The proposed rates for letters seem to be favorable, being uniform for all distances,—½ an anna for less than a quarter of a tola, and rising with the weight. What excites dissatisfaction is, that English papers destined for the interior must pay a new postage at the port. The uniform rate for newspapers, for all distances, is not proposed. In America, where inland distances are greater even than in England, the uniform rate for newspapers exists we believe, save that within a circuit of thirty miles in diameter they are conveyed gratuitously. However, in a postal view, it is hardly proper to compare the two countries.

—— The "Bombay Gazette" has appeared of late in a much enlarged form, and in a neat type. May those that conduct it remember that "unto whom much is given, of them shall much be required."

—— At the last meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society two essays were read,—one on "Marine Insurance," by Hormasjee Eduljee, and another on "The Metallurgy of India." They propose increasing the number of their "boys' infant schools."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND.

—— It is intimated that the ex-Raja of Coorg is about proceeding to England, that he may give his daughter the advantages of a Christian education.

—— The Victoria, with the Overland Mail, anchored in our harbour last evening at 6 o' clock.

—— The Calcutta journals announce that the investigation touching the loss of the steamer Pacha, has only elicited the verdict that no one was to blame. We simply remark that he that covereth his sins shall not prosper. People to whose charge the lives of others are entrusted are responsible for everything less than the utmost vigilance and care. It is not enough to prove that there was some vigilance and some wisdom.

—— The "Bombay Gazette" thinks that, with decent arrangements, an express might be carried across to Calcutta in five days.

—— The following is from the "Ceylon Times" of the 22nd instant:—"On the 8th of August, the latest date from Mauritius, we see the arrival of Her Majesty's steam-sloop Hermes, from Simon's Bay the 24th, and the Buffaloe the 29th of July, with despatches for His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius. This bodes ill for Cape affairs, as it is probable the Hermes brings an instant requisition for troops for that unfortunate colony. The only European corps in Mauritius are, we believe, the 12th Foot and the 5th Fusiliers. Our next advice from the Cape will probably be fraught with interest. Since writing we have heard that 'two days before the Daniel Wheeler left Mauritius a steamer arrived from the Cape for troops, and one of the regiments there was to embark at once.' This confirms what we have above stated as our opinion of the state of affairs, and we should not be at all surprised if we do not ere long receive accounts of a most formidable increase of our enemies, both North East and West of our Colony. Nothing but an emergency, in the face of the large reinforcements coming out from England, could at this time, and in the face of so many successes(?), have rendered this step necessary."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD.

—— At a meeting held yesterday touching the proposed te[illegible] monial to Framjee Cowasjee, the following resolution was [illegible] ed:—"That the funds which have been already collect[illegible] such others as may be subsequently added, be appropria[illegible]

…n of a Museum in connexion with the Students …y and Scientific Society, and that this Meeting unite with …in requesting Government to erect a building to contain a …ture-room, and laboratory, and to permit the building to be …called 'The Framjee Cowasjee Institute.'"

—— The Calcutta Purnachandroday says, concerning the anti-missionary school established in Calcutta a few years ago, that: "It is in existence but in name; its only resource is a paltry fund of thirty thousand rupees, which yields a monthly interest of one hundred and thirty rupees. This sum barely suffices to entertain a few native masters and to educate a handful of pupils. Those who at its commencement evinced extraordinary zeal and activity now find no leisure even for an occasional inspection; so there is much room for doubt whether the education of those few who resort to it, is properly looked after. Whatever may be the condition and resources of an institution, it can never stand on a footing of efficiency, in the absence of a proper supervision, and of those stimulants which are unfailing means of spurring both the masters and the pupils to vigorous exertion. Ever since its institution it was never subjected to a general examination, or the pupils rewarded publicly, hence in its present state the little good that it is capable of doing, is lost for want of proper care and superintendence. After all its is as it stands at present, a most inefficient and impotent instrument of effecting the purpose designed to be accomplished by it, and there is not the remotest chance that it will ever be of any service if allowed to jog on at this rate: If our countrymen be averse to even incurring the least trouble for its sake or to a mere verbal expression of good will, it were better that it be at once consigned to oblivion. For we believe that, instead of effecting any good, it will be the cause of spoiling a number of children who may be better cared after elsewhere."

—— A Mormon writing to the "Calcutta Christian Advocate" says he thinks the Word of the Hindoos (the Vedas) is better than Christianity. Very likely he does think so. If Mormonism be an improvement on Christianity, the Vedas and Purans might well be a still further improvement. We have known those that professed to find more to admire in Satan than in God.

—— A native master in the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, is reported to have become a convert.

—— The death of Rev. W. Gunn, American Missionary, at …untoor took place in July. We notice also the decease of Rev. …illiam L. Richards, of Fuchan, at sea, on his way to America. …went to China in 1848.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH.

—— Communications from Lahore to the 10th September state …hat the natives have been dying there to the number of a hun…dred daily.

—— The following is from the "Telegraph and Courier:"— "The Railway works at Tanna, we are given to understand, are rapidly progressing. Two gentlemen whose practical experience on the home railways renders them competent to give an opinion in such matters, inform us that two tunnels are under construction, one on this side and one on the Dekkan side of Tanna. The tun…l on this side having to be cut through soft soil is very difficult, …d the native excavators, being almost entirely ignorant of the …ture of "linings," the most vigilant supritendence is necessary …prevent accidents. It will, in the opinion of our two friends, be …ntually made into an open cutting. The line is railed from …oonga to Sion Causeway, and levelled as far as the tunnel on …Dekkan side of Tanna. Considering the many difficulties that …o be contended with, everything is progressing remarkably …nd we believe the time is nor far distant when the snort …Iron horse will "astonish the native" from Bombay to …

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

…The Delhi Gazette receives rumours of war from Affghanis…te says horse and foot are being daily enrolled, and as soon …muster 1,200 men, Syed Ukbar, chief of Samet, proposes …towards Yoosufzaie.

…he "Bombay Gazette" mentions the likelihood of the …on again being called upon to nominate another acting …the room of Mr. Rivett, whose continued ill health …makes it impossible for him to carry on the duties

—— The Criminal Sessions open this morning, presided over by the Hon'ble Sir E. Perry. The Calendar, we are glad to notice, is remarkably light on this occasion; yet notwithstanding this, the unusual and grave importance of a few of the cases will not diminish the labour of the Sessions.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1851.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Kaira, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 20th proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Mr. G. Scott, Civil Service, is allowed to proceed to Bombay, to present himself for examination in the Mahratta language, before the Committee that is to assemble at the Presidency next month.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1851.

Mr. A. R. Grant, First Assistant to the Collector of Sholapoor, has been allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, for one month, to visit the Presidency.

Mr. A. Gray, First Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, having resumed charge of his duties on the 4th ultimo, the unexpired portion of seven days of the extended leave of absence for ten days granted to him on the 11th idem has been cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1851.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 17th November next, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, preparatory to proceeding to England.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett to be Acting Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, from the 17th November next, and to be confirmed in the appointment from the date of Mr. Shaw's departure for England.

Mr. W. Courtney to be Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, from the 17th November next, and to be confirmed in the appointment from the date of Mr. Shaw's departure for England.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed to proceed on duty into the Districts of his Collectorate, from the 10th instant.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, attached Assistant to the Collector of Poona, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Mahratta.

Mr. Stewart Gordon, attached Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is allowed to proceed to Bombay, on the 1st proximo, to present himself before the Committee for examination in Mahratta, on the 10th idem.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Acting Collector of Kaira, has been permitted to proceed on duty into his Districts, on the opening of the season.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1851.

Captain Burke, Mint Engineer, will perform the duties of the Office of Mint Master, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1851.

The leave of absence granted, under date the 10th July last, to Mr J. W. Muspratt, Sub-Treasurer, &c., is extended for the period of one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1851.

Mr T. Thornton assumed charge of his duties as acting Third Magistrate of Police, on the 11th instant.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell assumed charge of the office of Coroner of Bombay, on the 11th instant.

Mr. H. Newton, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay for one month, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules, the leave to commence from the date on which Mr. Newton quitted his Station.

Lieutenant T. Kane, Western Bheel Agent, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, until the 31st October next, under Section IX. of the Absentee Rules.

Captain T. Young, Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1851.

Lieutenant Jones, Assistant to the Civil Engineer in Khandeish, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 22nd July last, to proceed to the Deccan, on Medical certificate.

Mr. John Broadhurst to act as French Translator to Government, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1851.

Lieutenant Jones, Assistant to the Civil Engineer in Khandeish, is appointed a 1st Class Assistant to the Superintendent of Roads.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1851.

The Reverend Dr. Goldstein, Assistant Chaplain, Sholapoor, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 20th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

MILITARY.

Bombay General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th September, 1851.

No. 505 of 1851.—Captain E. Whichelo, Deputy Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th prox. to the 9th November next, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs. Captain Birdwood, Deputy Assist. Commissary General, conducting the Executive Commissariat duties at the Presidency during Captain Whichelo's absence, and on his responsibility.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 17th September, 1851.

1. The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:— Laboratory man George Isaac to be Store and Park Corporal, vice Daly reduced.

2. The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered:—

1st Hospital Assistant Sullimanjee Israel, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is attached to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Ragojee Scindia, reduced by Sentence of a Court Martial.

1st Hospital Assistant Bhawoo Soorwah, Supernumerary, is attached to the 16th Regt. N. I.

2nd Grade Apprentice Ram Churrum is transferred from the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Jankoo Bauber, deceased.

3. The leave of absence granted in G. O. C. No. 3, of the 14th ultimo, to Lieut. D. M'D. Gleiz, of the 2nd Grenadier Native Infantry, is cancelled at that officer's request.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Regiment of Artillery.—2nd Lieut. W. H. J. Henderson, from 15th Sept. to 15th October, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language

Regiment of Artillery.—2nd Lieut. F. Swanson, from 12th Sept. to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

14th Regt. M. N. I.—Captain W. A. Lukin, from 16th Sept. to 31st Oct. to proceed to the Presidency on medical certificate

20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. Waddington, from 15th Sept. to 15th October, in extension, to remain in Bombay on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 19th Sept. 1851.

1. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2nd Regt. Lt. Cavalry.—Lieut. C. H. Bamewall, from 7th September to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant W. Scott, from 20th September to 20th October, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Goozeratee language.

Medical Establishment.—Assist. Surgeon I. M. Bowie, attached to S. I Horse, from 26th July to 30th Sept. to remain at Rajkote, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Bombay Garrison Orders.

1st. The following Extract from General Orders, H. M. Forces, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 19th instant, is published for information and guidance.

"1. Officers Commanding Divisions and Stations will be pleased to assemble local Invaliding Committees for the purpose of examining such men of H. M. Regiments as may be considered unfit for further service on the following dates, viz :—

Poona and Kirkee on 27th Oct.
Deesa on the receipt of this Order.
Aden Ditto.
Kurrachee Ditto.
Hydrabad Ditto.
Bombay on the 15th October.

"2. The arrangements laid down in General Orders, dated Head Quarters, Simla, 14th August, 1850, No. 53, paragraph 4th, are to be strictly attended to.

"3. The Soldiers who have been passed by the station Invaliding Committees belonging to Regiments at Poona, Kirkee, and Bombay, will remain with their Corps until further orders, and those of the 8th Regt. at Deesa, will be sent down so as to arrive at Bombay by the end of Nov.

"Those of Regiments at Kurrachee and Hydrabad by the 31st October.

"Those of the Head Quarters of the 78th Highlanders at Aden by the end of October.

"Those of the Left Wing of the 78th Highlanders will be handed over to the Brigade Major Queen's Troops on a day to be named hereafter.

"4. The General Officers and Brigadiers Commanding Divisions will issue subsidiary orders necessary for giving effect to these arrangements.

"The following documents to be handed over by Officers Commanding Regts. to the Officer placed in charge of the Invalids, and to be handed over to the Brigade Major on arrival at Bombay

"Proceedings of Regimental Board and Discharge.....
"Surgeon's Certificate..... } For each man.
"Parchment Certificate..... }

"6. Copy of the proceedings of station Medical Committees No. 1, Vide General Order 7th July 1835, pages 220 to 223, 3rd vol. Standing Orders, a column to be added to the form for the Remarks by the Annual General Invaliding Committee as directed in the 7th para. of General Order, 5th October 1849.

"7. Two copies of the Proceedings of a Board of Field Officers in the case of men rejected by the Medical Committee, and presented before a Board of Appeal, Vide G.O. 28th June 1834, pages 103, 2nd vol. Standing Orders.

"8. The Documents from the Regimental Pay Masters and Quarter Masters relating to the Accounts, Clothing, &c. of the men.

"9. The Discharge Documents of men applying to remain in India as Out-pensioners of Chelsea, including a copy of the Surgeon's Certificate.

"10. The Documents enumerated in the Circular Memorandum dated Simla, 15th June 1847, page 177, 4th vol. of Standing Orders, in the case of Invalid Patients sent home for change of climate to be handed over with discharge documents, &c. The names of Insane Patients to be inserted last in the Returns with a remark in red ink 'Insane.'

"11. Two Copies of the proceedings of the station medical Committees, Form No. 1, and of those of the board of Field Officers are to be forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General H. M. Forces Bombay, by the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Stations as soon after the assembly of station Committees as practicable.

"12. Officers Commanding Corps will be pleased to send to the Brigade Major as soon as possible, the probable Number of Invalids, Woman and Children, and time expired men, for whom passage will be required to England.

"13. Separate Nominal Returns in duplicate to be forwarded of all men entitled to free discharge and passage, also men entitled to free discharge and passage with right of Registry to deferred pension in England."

2nd. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Shortt, 6th Regiment N. I. is President, is dissolved.

3rd. A European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble at the Mess-room, Fort George, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon next the 24th instant, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.
Lieut. Col. Stuart, 14th Regt N. I.
Members.
One Subaltern H. M. 78th Highlanders.
One ditto 6th Regt. N. I
One ditto 8th Regt. N. I.
One ditto 14th Regt N.I.

The Names and dates of Commission of these Members to be sent in to the Fort Adjutant's Office to-morrow morning.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

By order, (Signed) S. Pann, Captain, Fort Adjutant.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1851.

No. 113 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore Stephen Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. M'Lauren, Acting Master, of the "Ajdaha," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 13th August last.

Lieutenant Draper, Commanding the "Berenice," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 25th August last.

Lieutenant Nesbitt, of the "Hastings," to the charge of the "Berenice," vice Lieutenant Draper, discharged to sick quarters, from the 26th August 1851.

Commander Montrion, Indian Navy, with Lady and Family, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage on board the [illegible] at the Commander's Table, on the 1st September 1851.

Commander Campbell, of the "Zenobia," to the temporary charge of the "Hastings," and Superintendent of Pattamars, on the 1st September.

Lieutenant Constable, of the "Zenobia," to assume charge of that [illegible] until further orders, on the 1st September 1851.

Mr. Sandilson, Acting Master, of the "Hastings," to assume charge of the steam-vessel "Indus," on the 1st September 1851.

Lieutenant R. W. Leeds to assume charge of the "Hastings," and to act as Superintendent of Pattamars, from the 26th to the 31st August 1851.

Mr. Carpendale, Mate, of the "Elphinstone," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 16th August 1851.

By Commander R. Etheresey, Indian Navy, Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

Lieutenant F. W. Hopkins, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on Court Martial duty from Kurrachee to Kotree, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Meanne," at the Acting Master's Table, from the 14th to 17th July 1851.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1851.

No. 114 of 1851.—Mr. James Smith, Purser and Deputy Naval Pay Master, is allowed leave of absence for one year, to proceed to Egypt and Syria, on medical certificate.

No. 115 of 1851.—Mr. W. H. Carpendale, Mate, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Ahmednuggur, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1851.

No. 116 of 1851.—Mr. Midshipman Edward Forbes, having been sentenced by a Court Martial to lose ten steps in rank, his name is to be placed in the list of Midshipmen next below Mr. G. B. Hewett, and above that of Mr. J. R. Rogers.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th September, 1851.

Mr. Taynton, Purser, of the Hastings, will perform the duties of the Clerk of that Vessel in addition to his own, there being no Clerk available.

Mr. Mingon, Clerk in Charge of the Mahi, is permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from this date

Mr. E. A. J. Mignon, Clerk of the Hastings, is appointed Clerk in charge of the Mahi.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September 1851.

Mr. Forbes, Midshipman, of the Mozuffer, who was left behind by that Vessel was directed to join the Hastings, from the 18th inst.

Lieut. H. Batt, Commanding the Elphinstone, was permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 17th instant.

Lieut. James was appointed to the temporary command of the Elphinstone, from the 18th instant.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22d September, 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Gilbert, having reported himself for duty in the Indian Navy, was directed to join the Hastings as Supernumerary, from the 20th inst.

(Sd.) J. W. YOUNG, Commander, Assist. Supdt. I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851.

ARRIVALS.

17th Sept.—Ship Boyne, W. Sabister, from China, 1st June.
" " Ship Brahmin, M. M'Eachern, from Glasgow, 3rd June.
19th " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, from Cochin, 12th Sept. *Passengers*—Mrs. N. W. Oliver, and Family, and 4 Native Servants; Mrs. Lukin, and 1 Native Servant; Mrs. Field, and Child, and 2 Native Servants, Mrs. Taylor and Child, and 2 Native Servants; N. W. Oliver, Esq.; Capt. Lukin, 14th Regiment N. I.; Capt. Ranken, 35th M. N. I.; Capt. Rowlins, M.'s 86th Regt.; Rev. F. Gregory, and 1 Native Servant; A. Dalzell, Esq., and 1 Native Servant, 50 Deck Passengers and 8 European Seamen of the ship *Camillus*.
" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 19th inst. *Passengers*—35 Natives.
19th " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 13th inst. *Passengers*—Lieut. C. H. Barnewall, 2nd Cavalry, and Natives.
21st " Barque Hamoody, C. W. M'Worneld, from Singapore 5th July. *Passenger*—R. H. Bevon, Esq.
" " H. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieutenant Rennie, from Aden 14th instant. *Passengers*—Mr. Anderson; Mr. A. Rhind; Parsee Lady, and a Native Servant. *2nd Class*: Two Mahomedans. *Government Passengers*: Two Corporals, five Privates, two Women, and one Child, H. M.'s 73th Highlanders; four Public Followers, four Women, and two Children, Engineer Department.
22nd " Steamer Hugh Lindsay, A. Newman, from Madras, 8th Sept., Pondicherry 9th, Tranquebar 13th, Galle 16th, Trevandrum 17th, Quilon and Cannanore, 18th Calicut Tellicherry, Cananore, and Mangalore 19th September. *Passengers*—Major Jenkins; Major Quinton; Lieutenant M'Neal; Assistant Apothecary Newland; 188 E. I. Co.'s Sappers and Miners; and 20 Native deck passengers.
" " Ship John O'Ganut, John M'Donald, from Liverpool 4th August. *Passenger*—Mrs. M'Donald.
23rd " Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, from Hong-kong 24th August, Singapore, 1st Sept., Penang, 3rd Sept., and Point de Galle 18th Sept. *Passengers*—Miss Boddam; Mr. D. Brem; Mr. Hertz; and two deck passengers.
" " Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, Commander, from 14th Sept. *Passengers*—Mrs. Rosetti, and Child; Mr. H. M.'s 60th Regiment; Captain Ellerman, H. M.'s Captain Reynolds, 53rd Bengal N. I.; Lieut. Walk Grenadiers; Messrs. Nutt, Woodhouse, Dodd, and H Cadets; Mr. Lodwick, Bombay Civil Service; Vining, Fleming, Lynch, Landon, and Simm *Class*.—Messrs. Hossfall, White, Salter, and Rub gineers.—*Deck*; two Natives.

DEPARTURES.

18th Sept.—Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, to Galle, Penang, and Hong-kong. *Passengers*—D. J. Anderso Mr. J. Carr; Ruttonjee Dhurumdass; A. and two Servants; five Mahomedans, and Servants.
" " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrache *gers*—Mrs. Hamilton; Miss Cameron; Dr. Wh Natives.
" " Ship Hamoody, Mahomed Sallay, to Bushire.
19th " Ship Marianne, W. M'Ewing, to Calcutta. Natives.
" " Ship Ferozepore, D. Masterton, to China.
20th " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat Several Natives.
21st " Ship Scotia, T. Carey, to China.
" " Ship Allerton, J. Basford, to Cochin.
" " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, to Surat. Natives.
22nd " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyt —Several Natives.

ASIATIC NETWORK BAI

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.—Lieutenant C. H. Barnewell, 2nd Lt. Cavalry, on Medical certificate, from Rajkote.
" " Captain R. Ranken, 33th M. N. I., on leave, from Mangalore.
" " Captain W. A. Lukin, 14th M. N. I., on sick certificate, from Belgaum.
20th " Assistant Surgeon J. G. Gilbert, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Sholapore.
" " Ensign A. Mildmay, Assistant Superintendent of Bazaars, Poona, on duty, from Poona.
21st " 2nd Lieutenant Henderson, Artillery, on leave, from Surat.
" " H. Gibb, Esq., Medical Establishment, on duty, from Poona.
" " Assistant Surgeon Henry Deane, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Aden.
22nd " Major Quentin, H. M.'s 10th Hussars, from Kirkee.
Major J. A. Jenkins, Deputy Quarter Master General, Madras Army, on leave, from Madras.
Lieutenant A. C. M'Neil, Madras Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Cannanore.
Captain J. E. Taylor, Invalid Establishment, on leave, from Poona.
23rd " Captain Reynolds, 53rd Bengal N. I., from furlough, from England.
Cadet J. A. Nutt, Infantry, to join, from England.
Cadet C. D. S. Dodd, Infantry, to join, from England.
Cadet R. R. Woodhouse, Infantry, to join, from England.
" " Lieutenant W. Walker, 1st Grenadiers, from furlough, from England.
24th " 1st Lieutenant F. Phillips, 1st Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.
" " 2nd Lieutenant C. L. R. Glasfurd, 1st Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

18th Sept.—Surgeon White, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
" " Lieutenant Frankland, Marine Battalion, on leave to the Deccan.
19th " Major Crispin, Staff, on leave, to the Deccan.
20th " Major Davidson, Commissary General, on duty, to Deccan.
" " Lieut. A. H. Curtis, 2nd Grenadiers, to join, to Dapoolie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—At Belgaum, on the 16th September, the Wife of F. A. Hallett, Esq., 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, of a son. At the Mount, on Saturday, the 20th September, the Wife of A. N. Shaw, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, N. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At Poona, on the 22nd Sept., by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Augustus Charles Frankland, Lieutenant 2nd European Light Infantry, to Clara Francis Sophia, eldest daughter of Hamilton Williams, Esq.

DEATHS.—At his residence in Military Square, Fort, on the 16th Sept., Mr. W. Moore, Clerk, Secretariate, age 47 years. At Colaba, on the 17th September, Captain B. Lockwood, late of the American ship White Squall. At Jaulnah, on the 15th September, Jane Julia, youngest daughter of Capt. Nesbitt Wroughton, aged one year. At Sattara, on the 5th September, Catherine Maria, the only and beloved child of Mr. James O'Connell, Serjeant and Sub-Assistant Overseer.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER 1851.

Exchange.

London	6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Bank Rates		1s. 11¾d.
Ditto	3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Ditto	2 ditto	1s. 11¾d.
Ditto	1 ditto	1s. 10¾d.
Calcutta	at 60 days'	Par. per cent.
Ditto	30 ditto	100¾ "
Ditto	Sight	101¼ "
Madras	30 days'	99⅞ "
Ditto	Sight	100⅜
China	60 days'	220

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000 6½	P ct. 22 per cent pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	"	500 7	do. 5 disct. sales.
Commercial Bank	"	500 7	do. 10 disct. sales.
Agra Bank	"	500 8	do. 2 Pra.
Apollo Press Co.	"	12,500	1,500 p. shr. Rs. 17,600
Alaba ditto	"	7,000	1,500 p. shr. Rs. 16,825
Alaba Land Co.	"	10,000	434 p. shr Rs. 7,000 Noml.
Bombay S. N. Co.	"	400	6 p. ct. Rs. 50 p. ct. disct.
G. I. P. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 27-4-5	5 p. ct. Rs. 26 8 as.

Government Securities.

4 p. ct. Transfer Loan	Rs.	115½	P 100 Siccas. Sales.
Loan	1825-26	" 103	do.
Loan	1829-30	" 107½	do.
Loan	1841-42	" 105	do.
Loan	1832-33	" 97	
Loan	1842-43	" 92	

Rates of Freight.

Cotton per ton	£2 0s. 0d., Nominal.
Rice	£2 do.
Wheat	Nominal.
Sugar	Rs. 13 per candy.
Coffee	Rs. 275 per Rass.

Prices of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes	"	10 4 as.
Spanish Dollars	"	221 per 100
German Crowns	"	214 do.
Sycee Silver	"	104½ p tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16¾ do.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15⅝ do.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand — 2½ per cent. per annum.
" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice — 3 " "
" " " at 3 months' " — 4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

	Not exceeding 3 months	
On Government Bills		4 per ct. per annum.
" Commercial Bills		7 " "
" Loans on Government Notes		6 " "
" " Goods, &c.		8½ " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight	at	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" " at 3 months' sight	"	1s. 10⅞d. "
" " at 2 months' sight	"	1s. 10¾d. "
" " at 1 month's sight	"	1s. 10⅝d. "
" " at 1 day's sight	"	1s. 10½d. "
" Ireland at 1 day's sight	"	1s. 10¼d. "
" Scotland at 1 day's sight	"	1s. 10¼d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	"	1s. 10¼d. "

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

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Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities — ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 24th September, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, September 24th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 15th to the 21st September, (inclusive), 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volts, No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
Sept.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
15	29·849	25·668	77·0	84·2	75·0	77·0	0	0·01
16	·876	·774	78·0	86·0	72·0	78·0	4	0·00
17	·894	·787	77·0	85·7	73·0	76·0	0	0·00
18	·927	·831	76·4	86·5	72·0	76·0	0	0·00
19	·938	·827	75·4	85·0	70·0	74·6	0	0·00
20	·908		75·0	82·4	72·0	73·0	0	0·00
21		·816					0	0·00
							0	
							Total Rain	0·01

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

September 15th.—Nimbi scattered.
" 16th. " "
" 17th. Nimbi and cirri scattered.
" 18th. " very few clouds in the sky.
" 19th. " " "
" 20th. Overcast with nimbus
" 21st. Nimbi Cumuli, and more cloudy.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
15th September, 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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